

LABOR CLARION

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No. 44

Efforts to Establish the Exact Cost of Living.

The cost of living is the great question now before everybody, and there are several propositions before the public, all intended to establish the exact cost of a fair living so that the wage-earner may know how close his earning capacity comes to satisfying his needs as a consumer.

One prominent authority has said that "we are too vain; that we demand fancy packages for our goods, special deliveries, etc.," all of which have increased the cost of living beyond a reasonable figure.

We know better than that. We, who live in the same house, buy the same necessities and follow the same old bent, know that the rent has gone up, that coal, flour, groceries and other provisions have gone up, that clothing and the like have gone up, and that when we compare the purchasing power of what is paid today with the purchasing power of what was paid fifteen years ago, we are not any better off and, in some instances, not so well off as then.

How much had the average American family ought to have to assure it a fair living is the question. There are different standards of living, some of which can not properly be called fair. They are of the lowest and cheapest order regardless of what the class so living may earn. It is with the average, well inclined and comfortable class that we have to deal, not the extremes at either end.

It is generally conceded that the laborer has a right to a "family living wage." The question now is, what does a living wage include? In the first place there ought always to be considered the added demands made necessary by development. What did once will not answer now. As the world developed from the primitive order of affairs and took to itself the benefits of invention, it was natural that all of the people should share in that progress. Their comforts increased, and as they developed mentally their social demands increased, and quite properly, too, for if they had not and there was no market for what was produced, there would have been no progress. It is the people who maintain the markets and, therefore, it is proper to take into consideration in this discussion the question of development as it applies to a living wage.

To make composite answer to the question, "what does a living wage mean?" we quote, "the minimum livelihood guaranteed should mean the power of physical existence, marriage, separate homes, insurance against sickness and death, old age and accident, access to libraries and schools," or to exactly sum it up, "it shall be sufficient to maintain an average family in a manner consistent with whatever the contemporary local civilization recognizes as indispensable to physical and mental health, as required by the rational self-respect of human beings." This all settled, thus far, how much must be earned to get it?

It is proposed to make a wide investigation, covering the entire United States, for the purpose of finding out just what the question means, for there are no facts or figures at hand to answer the question. This is the outcome of a meeting of settlement workers at New York, some months ago. The question came up during a dinner at which five social workers were present, and they made out a list of the essentials for a normal standard of life. These were shelter, food and drink, clothing, light and

fuel, furniture and furnishings, car fares, incidental expenses, recreation, provision for sickness, accident and dental care, savings and insurance. All five had more than ordinary knowledge of the cost of these things in New York City, but, when the total was figured, they gazed at one another in astonishment and concluded that something must be wrong with the figures. They took as the social unit a man, wife and three children under working age and found that the necessary living expenses of such a family amounted to \$931 a year, which requires a wage of \$3.10 a day for the 300 working days of the year.

Distrusting these figures, they submitted the question, without stating their own findings, to sixteen of the ablest social workers in New York. Six of these workers sent in an estimate of \$942 a year. One each sent in \$1,499, \$1,403, \$1,394, \$1,078, \$986, \$901, \$900 and 979, and two sent \$768. The last two made no allowance for medical services, furniture, furnishings, savings or insurance.

"It was found that no exact information existed on this subject. No government tables exist which are based on given units and definite localities. No charitable society had any definite figures to offer. Miss Caroline Goodyear, of the New York Charity Organization Society, was detailed to make as adequate an investigation as possible, the results of which were presented at the Rochester meeting. Her investigation was among families who are receiving charity, whose mode of life is under the inspection and criticism of charity agents, and who are, therefore, living at the lowest possible notch. She visited a hundred such families, itemized their actual expenses, and then made estimates of what these expenses should be in order to preserve a normal standard of life.

For instance, she found Mrs. H., a widow with three children, earning \$5 a week and receiving aid. Mrs. H. actually spent \$2.89 a week for food for four persons. This allowed no tea, coffee, butter or fruit, and all the supplies were of inferior grade. Miss Goodyear estimated that to keep her family decently nourished and avoid illness the woman should have spent at least \$4.54 a week for food. This would allow the following menu: Meat, 56 cents; bread, 56 cents; crackers or macaroni, 8 cents; flour, 10 cents; cereals, 12 cents; milk, \$1.05; butter, 4 cents; tea or coffee, 12 cents; sugar, 21 cents; dry beans or peas, 8 cents; potatoes, 25 cents; other vegetables, 50 cents; fruit, 25 cents. The complete expenditures for this family for one year, Miss Goodyear thinks, should be at least the following: Rent, four rooms, \$16 a month, \$192; food, \$4.50 a week, \$234; ice, 5 cents a day for four months, \$6; clothing, \$121.73; fuel and light, \$44; car fares, 60 cents a week for the wage-earner, \$31.20; insurance, \$15.60; incidentals, \$60; total, \$704.53, or \$13.55 a week.

To get this estimate, Miss Goodyear examined all sorts of prices in New York. Rent, she found, was \$4 a month a room for flats of five rooms and less. This allows no heat, bath or private hall, and necessitates careful choice to get rooms that are in decent condition as to light, sanitation and repair. She considers that a decent standard of life cannot be maintained unless there is at least one room besides the kitchen which is not used as a sleeping room.

As to clothing, when everything is bought new and ready made at sweatshop prices, she considers that it costs \$28.74 a year to dress a boy in knee pants, \$45.80 for a boy in long trousers, \$27.43 for a girl in short dresses, and \$10.70 additional for a girl in long dresses. When the mother can make clothing, bargain sharply and mend diligently the cost can be reduced perhaps 16 per cent for girls and 8 per cent for the boys. But this is not possible when the mother herself is a wage-earner.

She found some families in which the younger children never had a new garment, all being made over by the mother from the clothing of the adults, but the poor quality of the material in the first place renders making over hardly worth while. The greatest clothing problem is the shoes. The common price for children's school shoes is \$1.25 a pair, and they come to mending in three weeks. Miss Goodyear considers that, with mending, it costs \$10 a year to keep each child shod.

She made her estimate of \$60 a year for "incidentals" from the expenditures for one month in this line of a French family of five, living carefully and decently on \$15 a week. For the means to keep clean, soap, bluing and so on, they spent in one month 50 cents; for the barber, 60 cents; for sewing materials, thread, buttons, and so on, 38 cents; medicine, 60 cents; for necessary furnishings, matches, clothespins and so on, including \$1.69 for a gas stove, \$3.40; total, \$5.48. The slovenly condition of the homes of the poor, commonly set down to laziness, is actually due in many cases, says Miss Goodyear, to the lack of the \$5 or \$6 a month necessary to keep an ordinary small flat clean and in repair.

Miss Goodyear estimates that a typical, self-supporting family of five, receiving no aid at any time, medical, recreational or other, and living in comfortable rooms, with personal privacy and nourishing food, should spend \$1,045 a year in New York. Of this she allows \$216 for rent, at \$18 a month; \$370 for food and ice, about \$7 a week; fuel and light, \$50; car fares, \$45; incidentals, \$75; clothing, \$145; two weeks' outing in summer, \$20; margin for illness, dentistry, and so on, \$50; margins for savings, \$50."

Many of the items covered in the investigations would be luxuries to thousands of families who dare not dream of having them. To live decently and honestly, comfortably and without waste, should be the right of every wage worker. The persons interested in starting this investigation are determined to see if a legal minimum wage cannot be secured that will assure the wage worker of a decent living as outlined by their investigations and deductions. The first real obstacle in the way of this proposition is the rapid increase in prices. A graduated wage law going up with prices would have to be met with a right to lower them, and this would cause confusion and trouble. But the latter idea need not hamper this investigation at all, for the chance to secure legislation covering the payment of wages, with the "right of contract" staring us in the face, is far remote. An investigation will help to settle the question so often stated to the effect that "the producer does not begin to receive a fair share of his product."

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held December 28, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., Delegate Walsh in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Stationary Firemen—J. H. Smith, L. Harris, vice A. G. Brudely, W. Talbot. Upholsterers—M. Kragen, B. Rosenthal, M. Nicholson. Musicians—H. Menke, J. A. Keogh, G. Selo, C. T. Schuppert, W. C. Kittler, B. Schoenberg, S. J. Tully, vice L. Nicholson, J. Dennis, L. Michelson. Boot and Shoe Cutters—James Crosby. Sugar Workers—H. Sager, C. A. Meinert, C. W. Peck, T. E. Luhden, vice T. Hornelius, T. Roach. Delegates seated.

Vice-President Gallagher in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed: From the American Federation of Labor, informing the Council that the Executive Board intends to carry out the resolution introduced by Delegate O'Neill, at the recent convention in reference to organizing the workers in the sugar industry. From the American Federation of Labor, acquainting Council of the amalgamation of the Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which takes place two years from November 1st, 1906. From the American Federation of Labor, informing Council that Resolution No. 100, introduced at the convention by Delegate O'Neill for this Council in reference to the exclusion of Japanese and Koreans, is receiving the attention of the Law and Legislative Committee of that body. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*: From the Brush Makers' Union, submitting the names of union broom manufacturers. *Referred to Special Order of Business*: From the California State Federation of Labor, requesting Council to co-operate with it in having representatives at Sacramento during the session of the next Legislature. Bills approved and ordered paid.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Milkmen—Report progress on their wage scale and agreement for which they are now conferring with the employers on same; also request the delegates to see that the label is on all cans, bottles, etc. Steam Fitters—Report that building trades mechanics have struck against a member of their local on the Metropolitan Laundry plant that is now being erected, and the union would request this Council to take the matter up, in order that the Steam Fitters may not be discriminated against by members of other international unions. Moved and seconded that the Organizing Committee, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, also the Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in this locality, take this matter up for consideration and report to the next meeting of the Council some measures to be taken to assist the Steam Fitters; carried.

SPECIAL ORDER—Moved and seconded that this Council be represented at the session of the Legislature at Sacramento; carried. **Nominations**—Delegate G. B. Benham was nominated. Moved and seconded that nominations close; carried. Moved that Secretary cast the ballot for G. B. Benham; carried. Moved and seconded that the delegate receive six dollars per day and railroad fare during the session; carried. Moved and seconded that the communication from the California State Federation of Labor be received and that the Secretary notify the State Federation of Labor that the Council welcomes whatever aid they can give in co-operating in the next Legislature by having representation in the interest of labor measures, and that this Council will be represented at the same; carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT—Recommends: 1—That the matter of placing the Schrock Furniture Company on the unfair list be laid over until further information is received from the Upholsterers' Union of this city; concurred in. 2—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Ferguson's Bakery at Twenty-fourth and Guerrero streets, for the violation of the six-day working agreement, subject to the report of the Secretary;

concurred in. 3—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Bolton & Strong, photo-engravers, at Fifteenth and Mission streets, for the violation of union's agreement, subject to the report of the Secretary. Moved and seconded that the matter lay over for one week; carried.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Reported having conferred with the Steam Fitters, relative to their members working on the Metropolitan Laundry plant, and found that the building trades mechanics discriminated against members of Local No. 46, by striking the job; after conferring with the representatives of the building trades for the purpose of adjusting the differences, was informed by him that no union man could work on plant without carrying their card. Secretary also reported having assisted Photo-Engravers and Bakers in adjusting difficulties with concerns violating their agreements.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported having organized the Cloth Casket Workers, and are assisting other organizations in strengthening their ranks.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Report progress on the matters referred to them.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—On the matter of the Steam Fitters, report having drafted communication which was sent to the President of the American Federation of Labor, requesting him to call the attention of the nationals to the action of their locals in this city, in discriminating against other national organizations' members. Report received as progressive.

RECEIPTS—Metal Polishers, \$28; Glass Blowers, \$24; Bakery Drivers, \$8; Pie Bakers, \$4; Glove Workers, \$4; Typographical, \$36; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Firemen, \$4. Total, \$114.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, 75 cents; stenographer, \$15; Financial Secretary, \$15; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$10; Richardson Bros., safe and hoisting, \$175.85; office postage, \$3. Total, \$250.60.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

WOMEN, CHILD LABOR AND THE UNION.

BY MRS. MAX S. HAYES.

Just at present trades unions are deeply interested in the question of woman and child labor. The officials and delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention are unanimous in their declaration that they are unalterably opposed to a condition that allows the child to compete with the father for the same job, or the woman either, for that matter, and especially where she is non-union and works cheaper than the man and thus reduces wage scales and lowers the standard of living.

But the fact is, child labor is increasing in this country despite the most strenuous opposition of the unions as well as various humanitarian organizations. The truth of this assertion is demonstrated by data compiled by the United States Census Bureau. According to the government reports, every fifth child in the country between the ages of ten and fifteen years is a breadwinner, and of these juvenile wage-earners every third child is a girl. There are, at the most conservative estimate, 1,750,000 children regularly employed, which number is an increase of thirty-three and a third per cent in ten years. This is regarded as an alarming situation by the unions, and some claim that the census reports do not tell the whole story, and that there are really over 2,000,000 children employed in the industrial establishments.

In Pennsylvania there are over 33,000 children employed, besides a few that may have been overlooked, for from the report of the special agent of the Bureau of Labor it appears that there is much laxity in most States in the enforcement of laws intended to prohibit employment of children below a certain age. The limit is thirteen years in Pennsylvania, but many children below this tender age were found hard at work in the manufacturing concerns.

The miners are among the foremost of the unionists to begin a campaign to restrict child labor.

Encouraged by such women as Mother Jones, Florence Kelly and Jane Adams, the officials have made investigations recently, and John Mitchell is unsparing in his denunciation of the inhuman conditions that exist not only in the mining districts, but also in other industries.

Organizer Schlesinger of the Garment Workers, in discussing the child labor evil, told of a tailor who recently died in Chicago at the age of thirty-three, and the physician gave the cause of his death to "premature senility." In other words, the tailor died of old age! An investigation showed that the man had operated a sewing machine ever since he had been a six-year-old boy. Hard work had stopped his growth and made him an old man at the time when he should have been in the prime of his manhood.

Much of the work of children, while appearing easy, becomes exhausting because performed at a high rate of speed. Managers of establishments push the little ones to rapid tasks by adopting the piece-work system of payment. Possibly the most arduous piece-work that children are engaged upon is that of operating sewing machines in clothing factories. And there is no industry in which the efforts of unions to organize the workers is more stubbornly resisted by the unscrupulous "sweating" bosses who pose before the public as philanthropists. In the textile industry, too, conditions are little less than barbarous; in furniture factories boys are employed as varnishers, and are thus compelled to breathe turpentine fumes; in glass factories the atmosphere is also injurious, and smoking and drinking intoxicants are habits that are becoming all too prevalent; in wallpaper manufacturing and cloth printing boys are employed in feeding coloring matter into machines, and consequently come in contact with the various poisons in its composition; in the making of matches young girls contract "phossy jaw," and their teeth and finger nails are injuriously affected; in cotton duck manufacturing consumption is superinduced by the foul dust; in lead works young boys are exposed to blood poisoning, and in many other occupations the lives of children are coined into dollars as mercilessly as though they were mere machines.

There is not a half-way decent citizen in the United States whose soul is not in revolt against this sort of free and unlimited coinage. The public conscience is undoubtedly against this slaughter of the innocents which degrades society of today and is a heinous crime against posterity.

Trade union officials agree that two laws should be enacted immediately in the entire nation. First, it should be made compulsory that the birth of every child is officially registered; and, secondly, a certificate under official seal should be produced in every case of child employment. Then is should be made a penal offense to employ children under legal age.

A shirt-making firm in Philadelphia, running a "model" open shop, subjected their employes, about 180 persons, mostly girls, to a tax of 50 cents a week for power and for the use of a machine, five cents a week for towels and soap, two cents a week for drinking water, five cents a week in summer time for ice and five cents a week in winter for heat and light, in all about \$125 a week from the whole force. Repeated requests for the abolition of these exactions were denied, until finally the girls went on strike and got what they wanted. And this happened, too, in the City of Brotherly Love! —Exchange.

W. B. Conkey, wealthiest printer of the West, the greatest foe of organized labor, for twelve years located at Hammond, Ind., and employing 1,500 men and women in his twenty-acre plant, has signed an agreement with Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 of Chicago to employ none but union pressmen. In other words, he will thoroughly unionize his plant.

FINDING LEISURE TO LIVE.

Some carpenters were at work upon my place last summer. They came in the morning, after I had finished my breakfast and was busy with my mail—at eight my working day is well under way—and in the afternoon, at the stroke of five, they hung up their aprons, lighted their cigars and went home. Watching them pack up their tools one day, I said that they had cut off the best hours at each end of the working day.

"When I learned your trade, forty years ago," I said, "we went to work at 6 in the morning and quit at 7 in the evening. In winter the day was from sunrise to sunset."

They laughed. "And you had no Saturday afternoon off. Many things can happen in forty years."

That Saturday afternoon found me in a particularly busy neighborhood down town, where, at the rush hours, the crowds of workers hastening to and from their shops made the street fairly impassible. The street was still—deserted, in fact. Coming over, I had met trolley cars jammed with a holiday throng bound for the beach. I thought of my carpenter's "Many things can happen in forty years." He might have said twenty. It is just that number of years since the Saturday half-holiday, coming over from England, took root in New York, championed by organized labor.

It was Mr. Gompers who was instrumental in enforcing the law, establishing it upon financial New York, much to its disgust. It protested loudly to the legislature that business would desert the metropolis and move to Jersey and Connecticut, where it was not so hampered. Instead, the half-holiday has invaded those States and all others, as Mr. Gompers predicted it would. And from a month or two months, it has stretched over the whole summer, and the winter, too, in the trades.

The workday has been shortened at both ends, as I said. There is no longer a sixteen or seventeen-hour day for street car drivers, as some of us remember. In Chicago, the other day, they had to change the time for keeping the bridges closed to a later hour because the early morning crowds were no longer there. The mechanic, the laborer, has time for his family, for play, for life. His wages have gone up so that he can afford a day off. This also he owes to organization, some of it perhaps to greater power of production, greater efficiency of machinery, but the lion's share to the union that has fought his fight. "The effort of men, being men, to live the life of men," has prevailed to this extent.

The nation is his debtor. The old senseless hurry is lessening. We are taking time to think, finding leisure to live. Only at the top and at the bottom does the waste go on. The get-rich-quick man is in as much of a hurry as ever. Perhaps a feeling that it won't last makes him go at even a harder pace. In Poverty Row, where children work, the day is as long as ever, and in the tenement homes that treadmill grinds by day and by night. But in the war upon these evils outraged humanity is joining hands with organized labor, and the fight will be won, for the social conscience is aroused.

Recently I read that a company with large capital had been organized to transmit power for manufacturing purposes to the homes of individual workers living at a distance. Have we indeed reached a fair workday, and the control of the factory in the interest of the commonwealth, only to find ourselves face to face with a new alignment of individual forces demanding a change of strategic front? And may it be that the city has had its day, just when it loomed largest as a factor in human life, demanding all our time and thought and strength? It is well that the workman of the twentieth century has found himself, for his day is big with problems that can be solved by men only, not by machines.—*The Reporter*.

Exclusive of seamen, the number of British work-people reported as killed in the course of their employment during October, 1906, was 283, an increase of 46 as compared with September, 1906, and of 91 as compared with October, 1905.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

JANUARY SALES.

Kragens buyers go East in a few days and it is Kragens custom not to carry over any goods from one season to another. Everything at Kragens is on sale at about One-Half the price usually paid. Your Credit Is Good For Any Amount.

Men's Suits \$4.50

These suits were made to sell at \$15.00, double and single-breasted; they come in Worsteds and Serges and if you can be fit they are yours for..... **\$4.50**

Suits \$6.95

In this lot are comprised Suit values which range upwards to \$20.00, single and double-breasted suits, all kinds of materials. These go at..... **\$6.95**

Raincoats and Overcoats \$9.75

These would be considered good values at \$20.00 to \$25.00. "Priestley" Rain Coats, 54-inch length Overcoats. Nothing reserved. If Kragens can fit you they are yours for..... **\$9.75**

Top Coats \$5.95

Covert Top Coats made to sell for \$25.00; about 50 left. These are yours for..... **\$5.95**

Prince Alberts \$13.95

Prince Alberts in the finest of unfinished Worsteds, Coat and Vest satin lined. Good \$30.00 values. Special..... **\$13.95**

Tuxedo and Full Dress

Suits \$19.50

The finest of unfinished Worsted Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk and satin lined. Special at Kragens..... **\$19.50**

Corduroy Trousers 89c

These Corduroy Trousers were bought to sell at \$2.50 and \$2.75. If your size is amongst them come and get them for..... **89c**

January Sale of Furnishings

These goods were bought to sell for the Fall and Winter and during the Holidays. We are now making room for the Spring goods and the saving is great.

10c White Handkerchiefs	3c	\$1.50 Natural and Camel's Hair Underwear	69c
10c Brown Sox	3c	\$1.50 Twill Umbrellas	69c
\$1.50 all-linen Collars, all shapes and sizes, doz.	50c	\$1.50 All-Wool Underwear	79c
25c Fancy Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..	11c	\$1.75 All-Wool Rib Underwear.....	89c
25c White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..	15c	\$1.50 White Monarch Dress Shirts.....	89c
25c Silk Shield Bows.....	12½c	\$2.00 Gloria Umbrellas, all steel frames	98c
25c Boston Garters	12½c	\$2.00 All-Wool Natural and Camel's Hair Underwear	98c
20c Black and Tan Sox, heavy.....	15c	\$2.00 Pique Stitched Kid Gloves.....	98c
35c and \$1.50 Silk Four-in-Hands.....	15c	\$1.75 French Madras and Percale Shirts.	98c
50c Fancy Hose	20c	\$2.00 Regent and Resco Golf Shirts.....	\$1.15
50c President Suspenders	25c	\$2.50 Madras and Cheviot Pajamas.....	\$1.20
50c Silk Four-in-Hands	25c	\$2.50 All-Wool Tricot Overshirts, all colors	\$1.30
75c Silk Four-in-Hands	33c	\$2.50 Winsted Mills Natural All-Wool Underwear	\$1.49
50c Black and White Stripe Working Shirts	35c	\$3.00 Silk Lustre Umbrellas	\$1.69
75c Silk Lisle Suspenders.....	35c	\$3.25 Heavy Double-Breasted Blue Flannel Overshirts	\$1.85
50c Derby Ribbed Underwear	37c	\$3.50 Fancy Vests, all sizes and all colors	\$1.98
75c Garland Golf Shirts.....	39c	\$3.50 Silk and Linen Blue and White Underwear	\$1.98
75c Umbrellas	43c	\$10.00 Heavy Silk Star and Crescent Mills Underwear, suit.....	\$5.95
65c Work Shirts	43c		
75c Flannelette Night Shirts	45c		
\$1.00 Silk Four-in-Hands	45c		
\$1.50 Large English Squares and Four-in-Hands	65c		

January Sale of Shoes and Hats

Stiff Hats, Soft Hats, Hats all sizes and all worth regularly \$2.50, now..... **98c**

Men's good Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers and anything that a man puts on his feet at less than One-Half what you expect to pay. Kragens is making room for the Spring goods.



KRAGENS

1149-1157 Market St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, for December was held at the new hall on Fourteenth and Mission streets on Sunday last, and a good attendance was had, considering the inclement weather and the counter holiday attractions.

The report of the Secretary showed fifty-two new members admitted by card during the month. Forty-eight cards were withdrawn during the same period, twelve candidates for admission were elected and twelve new applications were received. The total membership at the beginning of the new year will closely approximate the 900 mark.

The Executive Committee submitted a comprehensive report of the business transacted for the union during the month, together with an interpretation of the six-day and accumulative overtime law and a decision limiting the time of casters on type-setting devices to seven and one-half hours per day. The decisions of the committee were ratified by the union.

The Cemetery Committee submitted a report covering the necessary improvements contemplated in the plot at Laurel Hill Cemetery. It was decided to place the entire lot in lawn and to replace the weather-worn wooden headboards with small marble slabs as fast as the old headboards become useless. It is hoped that this action will establish a precedent whereby all future improvements on the lot will be of a permanent character.

Will J. French, Leo Michelson and Wm. H. Ellis were elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council to fill the unexpired terms of George L. Taylor, Joseph A. Ryan and D. G. Shannon.

The application of C. S. Rogers for admission to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs was acted on favorably by the union and will take the usual course of such applications. Mr. Rogers was once before a resident of the Home, being discharged two years ago, as he was able to work. A recent stroke of paralysis renders it necessary that he should return to the institution.

A composite letter from H. F. Orr, L. K. Neiswanger, Thomas Hartman, John Writter and John J. Curry, members of No. 21 at the Home, thanking the union for its Christmas gift of \$10 each was read and ordered filed.

An invitation from the Convention Souvenir Committee of Hot Springs Union, asking No. 21 to take space in the souvenir book sufficient to publish a roster of the officers and members was not received with favor.

The proposed amendment to the present law granting rebates of a part of the dues of members who attend regular meetings was defeated. The rebate system seems to be generally in favor.

A new section was added to the General Laws which modifies the scale of prices in the case of superannuated and disabled members who are incapacitated from doing an average day's work. The conditions required of applicants who may desire to take advantage of the modified scale are such that the Executive Committee must first be made aware of the circumstances causing the disability and shall make a favorable recommendation to the union in the matter before permission is granted, which must be by a majority vote in open meeting.

Germain Francoeur, husband of Maria Francoeur, and father of Joseph, George, Francis and the late David Francoeur, a native of Quebec, Canada, aged 72 years, died at the family residence in this city on Tuesday, January 1. Deceased was for many years a resident of San Francisco and was one of the oldest members of the Typographical Union at the time of his death. He had been in failing health for some time and finally succumbed to bronchitis. Funeral services were held at Sacred Heart Church, Fillmore street, near Fell, on Thursday of this week and a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretary's office, No. 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will take place next Thursday, January 10, 1907, at Eagle's Hall, No. 1695 Market street (directly opposite Gough street), at 11 a. m. sharp.

To Be Acted Upon: 1—Report of the Board of Directors. 2—Quarterly and monthly reports of officers. 3—Constitutional amendments relative to filling vacancies on the Board of Directors. 4—Proposition fixing the salary of the Treasurer at \$35 per month. 5—Installation of officers for 1907.

The Board of Directors held its regular weekly meeting on December 31, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. Messrs. H. Holmes, C. H. King and E. H. Slissman were admitted to membership by initiation, and H. Baum of Local No. 49 on transfer card. Mr. W. G. Klussman of Local No. 36 was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Messrs. A. L. Daniele, E. Hladik, L. E. Rosebrook, R. M. Samuel, A. Strelitz and John Stross were reinstated to membership in good standing. Messrs. N. R. Granberg of Local No. 10 and W. N. Livingston of Local No. 99 resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

Mr. E. L. Block, who has been located for some two years past in Tonopah, Nevada, has resigned from No. 6. Mr. Block has been remarkably successful since his departure from San Francisco, and wishes to be kindly remembered by his old friends.

At the Board meeting held December 31, certain rinks and halls were classified as follows: Idora Park, Oakland, Class A; Piedmont, Lakeside, West Oakland and Berkeley Rinks, also Germania Hall, Oakland, Class C; Hovey's, Central, Reed's and new hall on Twelfth street, Oakland, Class D; Pythian, California, Forester's and Jefferson Halls, Class E.

The membership of No. 6 will be grieved to learn the fact that Treasurer Theodore Eisfeldt met with a somewhat serious accident in Oakland on New Year's Eve. While professionally engaged with one of the bands employed in welcoming in the new year, he was suddenly jolted out of the band wagon on which the musicians were seated, because of the rough horse play of some of the wildly enthusiastic natives, and as a consequence of the fall received a cut on the head and bad shaking up. Mr. Eisfeldt was able to proceed home after having the wound dressed in a neighboring drug store and it is hoped that he may be able to resume his official duties within the next few days.

Word has been received from Secretary C. L. Bagley of the Los Angeles Local to the effect that N. Donatelli, of Donatelli Gold Medal Italian Band fame, has been suspended from membership in good standing because of failure to make satisfactory settlement of certain claims of members for services rendered in San Francisco.

COOPERS.

Coopers, Local No. 65, has elected the following: President, V. Bendrick; Vice-President, Ed. Ulrich; Recording Secretary, I. P. Beban; Financial Secretary, Jos. Cresse; Treasurer, Aug. Ernst; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Foerstch; Inner Guard, T. C. Duff; Outer Guard, Nick Karuza; Trustee, J. Wennerberg; Delegates to California State Federation of Labor, Wm. Rae and Jos. Cresse.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Olwell, 266 Twelfth avenue, between California and Clement streets, Richmond District, on Friday, January 11th, at 2 p. m. A full attendance requested.

MRS. E. G. FOLEY, President.

MRS. M. A. BARRON, Recording Secretary.

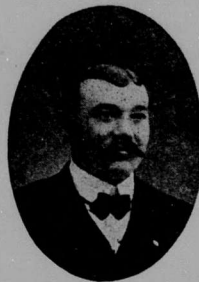
The Hawaiian Territorial Board of Immigration has decided to bring 1,000 laborers from Spain to the Islands.

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"DE CONGRESS DO MOVE."

Attention has been called, says the *American Federationist*, both in these columns as well as in the report of the President of the American Federation of Labor to the Minneapolis convention, to the fact that labor's active participation in the last political campaign would result in advantage to labor and that the effect would show itself in many ways, not only on the newly-elected Congressmen, but also on the members of the present Congress, the last session of which is now being held, and will close March 4, 1907. Events are beginning to justify the prediction. We quote here a letter from Hon. Champ Clark, member of Congress from Missouri, written to the newspapers. We ask our readers to substitute the name of organized labor for that of President Gompers where it appears in the letter, and it will be seen that it strikes the nail on the head. The letter is as follows:

"During the campaign President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor invaded the Congressional District of Hon. Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, and did his utmost to defeat that distinguished statesman. In 1904 Littlefield received over 5,000 majority. This year his majority was a little above 1,000, a considerable falling off surely, but shortly after that election Brother Littlefield declared that he was helped rather than hurt by the assault of President Gompers. Mr. Chairman James S. Sherman also declared that President Gompers' opposition helped Littlefield, but nevertheless it was noted by close observers that Mr. Chairman Sherman and the rest of the Republicans carefully avoided inviting President Gompers to come into their districts and fight them, which was precisely what they would have done had they really believed that Gompers helped Littlefield by fighting him.

"Now, if Gompers had no influence on the voters, a very strange thing has come to pass, and that is that he has much influence on Representatives in Congress. If he has no influence on voters, why should he have influence in Congress? Will Brother Littlefield or Brother Sherman answer that? I am sure that I can prove by Brother Littlefield that President Gompers has influence in the House, for when Brother Littlefield forced his pilotage bill to a vote the other day on the stand-up vote he had a substantial majority for his bill, but on roll-call, where every man's name goes down in history, there was an overwhelming majority against the bill. Why that remarkable and sudden change in the minds of Representatives? President Gompers was against it—that's all, and that's fact No. 1 as to the influence of President Gompers.

"Fact No. 2 is that when Hon. John T. Hunt, Democrat, of St. Louis, called up his bill to prevent interstate carriers from carrying convict-made goods into States prohibiting the sale of the same, the opposition to it was pitiable in its weakness, only half a dozen speaking against it in a half-hearted manner, and only three voting against it. The wherefore of that unusual approach to unanimity was the fact that President Gompers and all the millions of unionized labor were in favor of the bill. Hunt was the father of the bill, and he made a strong, conservative and convincing speech in its behalf. It is a great pity that he is not to be in the Sixtieth Congress, but it's a ten-to-one shot that he will be in the Sixty-first Congress and in several succeeding Congresses.

"Reflecting upon the foregoing facts, it seems that Messrs. Littlefield, Sherman et al., will be compelled to revise their verdicts as to the influence of President Samuel Gompers."

Of course we do not ascribe these results to any fear on the part of Congressmen. They are simply human and have a wholesome respect for the opinions of their constituents, if those constituents show sufficient active interest to see that their rights and the welfare of the people are protected and furthered.

We shall take pleasure from time to time to record the progress made. Give credit where credit is due, and hew to the line no matter where the chips fall. Labor insists on justice, right and fair treatment, and will be content with nothing less.

RACE QUESTION PARAMOUNT.

The Japanese question in California has moved certain writers to discuss the subject, "Is the United States a World-Power?" A writer in the *North American Review*, who signs himself "Ignotius," reaches the conclusion, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, that the United States is not a "world-power," since it is unable to compel the respective municipal or State authorities to obey the will of the Federal Government in matters of municipal or State concern. Very good. If "world-power" involves the authority of the Federal Government over the local affairs of the people—in other words, if "world-power" involves the subversion of home rule and self-government to the interests of centralized national government—then the United States is not a "world-power." That's settled. The United States will have to worry along as best it can without that particular plume in its tail.

Apropos this phase of the discussion, another writer in the *North American Review*, who signs himself "Anti-Federalist," takes the position that "the United States can enforce its law" (in the Japanese matter), and that without encroaching upon the Constitutional rights of California or San Francisco. "Anti-Federalist," who, judging by his nom de plume, assumes to favor the principle of States' Rights, takes the position that the trouble between California and President Roosevelt arises through the cowardice of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, the members of which branches have acted in fear of the "labor vote" rather than in conformity with their oaths of office. On the other hand, the Judicial branch of the Government has always acted in accordance with the Constitution. In proof of this contention "Anti-Federalist" cites several decisions to the effect that a treaty is the "supreme law of the land," superseding even the Constitutions of the respective States.

It strikes the *Journal* as rather significant that a writer who freely charges cowardice on the part of others should lay himself open to suspicion on the same grounds by writing anonymously. However, it is with the matter rather than the manner of "Anti-Federalist's" remarks that we are concerned. Among other authorities cited by that writer in support of the right of the Federal Government to interfere in the affairs of any State, when such interference is necessary to uphold the authority of the former, is ex-President Cleveland, whose action in sending Federal troops into Illinois during the A. R. U. strike of 1894, is approved. Of course, it requires no great powers of perception to note a material difference between the case here cited and that of California in the matter of school regulations. Anyway, "Anti-Federalist" begs the question by assuming the correctness of President Roosevelt's position, that the action of California is in conflict with the treaty between the United States and Japan. That the President's position in this connection is incorrect is clearly suggested by the *North American Review* itself, as follows:

The real question is whether the action of the School Board of San Francisco constitutes an actual violation of the treaty. That Japan so construes it does not, of course, make it so; indeed, considering (1) that, as a matter of fact, there is no "exclusion" whatever, but only a segregation of schools for Mongolian children quite in line with other ordinary regulations within the recognized jurisdiction of local authorities, and (2) that there is no explicit obligation to afford any means of education whatsoever, and (3) that, practically, we do furnish adequate and equal facilities, and (4) that no treaty ever did, or ever was supposed to, enforce personal contact and association with others upon the citizens of any nation or their children, and (5) that, even if there be a technical abridgement, it is not of liberty or rights but only of "privileges"—a word of very general meaning, never interpreted as absolutely all-embracing—of nothing more than such

personal contact and association; in view, we say, of these acknowledged and pertinent facts, it seems to us that a very good case could be made for a counter-declaration that the school regulation does not constitute a violation worthy of objection by a really high contracting party.

Over and above all treaty questions stands the race question. Even were the position of California under the treaty less sound than it is, the position of that State under the law of race-preservation would be sufficient to justify, and in fact compel, the course taken to keep the races apart. Upon this point we again quote the *North American Review*, in an expression that aptly sums up the argument for the segregation of the races:

Facts, even prejudices at times, must be reckoned with no less than theories, and one truth may as well be understood by our Eastern brethren first as last, namely, that, treaty or no treaty, the American people will never admit to full personal association a race, however worthy, which they regard as inherently so alien that attempt at commingling could only result in disastrous failure, to the infinite disadvantage, not only of those directly concerned, but of all others throughout the world.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union, No. 30, has elected the following officers: President, J. D. Kirkpatrick; First Vice-President, Dan Foster; Second Vice-President, Burt La Rue; Financial Secretary, Theo. Johnson; Treasurer, A. J. Peterson; Business Agents, R. L. Grimmer, J. J. O'Brien; Trustees, W. C. Davis, A. Renk, Ferd. Jensen; Executive Board, W. S. Moore, J. H. Hennessey, Frank Wilson, M. Kroyer, Ed. F. McKenna, A. Kornberg, Fred Emery, Dan Foster, Herman Elbing, W. H. White, Thos. H. Talbot, E. C. George; Local Joint Executive Board—Delegates, Theo. Johnson, A. C. Rose, J. D. Kirkpatrick; Alternates, J. H. Hennessey, A. Renk, A. Schlieper; Delegates to Labor Council, R. L. Grimmer, A. C. Rose, Burt La Rue, W. C. Davis, M. P. Scott, Theo. Johnson, Thos. Aylward, J. E. Marsh, J. J. O'Brien, J. D. Kirkpatrick; Delegates to Stockton Convention, A. C. Beck, A. Schlieper, A. Renk, Fred Emery, R. L. Grimmer, J. D. Kirkpatrick.

The constitutional amendment proposing that members be supplied with doctor and medicine free was carried.

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JUSTICE McKENNA CONDEMNS KIDNAPING.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently denied the application of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for a writ setting aside the decision of the Circuit Court of Idaho whereby the kidnaping of these men from Colorado was upheld. Justice McKenna filed a dissenting opinion, which reads as follows:

"I am constrained," said Justice McKenna, "to dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court. The principle announced, as I understand it, is that 'a Circuit Court of the United States, when asked upon habeas corpus to discharge a person held in actual custody by a State for trial in one of its courts under an indictment charging a crime against its laws, cannot properly take into account the methods whereby a State obtained such custody.'"

NO PRECEDENT FOR DECISION.

"In other words, and to illustrate the principle by the light of the facts in this case (facts, I mean, as alleged, and which we must assume to be true for the purpose of our discussion), that the officer of one State may falsely represent that a person was personally present in the State and committed a crime there, and had fled from its justice, may arrest such person and take him from another State, the officers of the latter knowing of the false accusation and conniving in and aiding its purpose, thereby depriving him of an opportunity to appeal to the courts; and that such person cannot invoke the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution and statutes of the United States in the State to which he is taken. And this, it is said, is supported by the case of Ker vs. Illinois, 119 U. S. 436, and Mahon vs. Justice, 127 U. S. 700. These cases, extreme as they are, do not justify, in my judgment, the conclusion deduced from them. In neither case was the State the actor in the wrongs that brought within its confines the accused person.

STATE OFFICERS REAL OFFENDERS.

"In the case at bar the officers, through their officers are the offenders. They by an illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. The distinction is important to be observed. It finds expression in Mahon vs. Justice. But it does not need emphasizing. Kidnaping is a crime, pure and simple. It is difficult to accomplish; hazardous at every step. All officers of the law are supposed to be on guard against it. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnaper? When the officers of the law, using its forms and exerting its power, become abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference. It is another form of the crime of kidnaping distinguished from that committed by an individual only by circumstances. If a State may say to one within her borders and upon whom her process is served: 'I will not inquire how you came here; I must execute my laws and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you,' may she so plead against her own offense? May she claim that by mere physical presence of the accused within her borders the accused person is within her jurisdiction deprived of his constitutional rights, though he has been brought there by violence?

VIOLATE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

"Constitutional rights the accused in this case certainly did have, and valuable ones. The foundation of extraditing between the States is, that the accused should be a fugitive from justice from the demanding State, and he may challenge the fact by habeas corpus immediately upon his arrest. If he refute the fact he cannot be removed (Munsey vs. Clough, 196 U. S. 36), and the right to resist removal is not a right of asylum. To call it so, in the State where the accused is, is misleading. It is the right to be free from molestation. It is the right of personal liberty in its most complete sense; and this right was vindicated in Munsey vs. Clough, 196 U. S. 36, and the action of a constructive presence in a State and a constructive flight from a constructive presence rejected.

"This decision illustrates at once the value of the right, and the value of the means to enforce the right. It is to be hoped that our criminal jurisprudence will not need for its efficient administration the destruction of either the right or the means to enforce it. The decision, in the case at bar, as I view it, brings us perilously near both results. Is this exaggeration? What are the facts in the case at bar as alleged in the petition, and which it if conceded must be assumed to be true? The complaint, which was the foundation of the extradition proceedings, charged against the accused the crime of murder on the 30th of December, 1905, at Caldwell, in the County of Canyon, State of Idaho, by killing one Frank Steunenberg, by throwing an explosive bomb at and against his person. The accused avers in his petition that he had not been in the State of Idaho, in any way, shape or form, for a period of more than ten years prior to the acts of which he complained; and that the Governor of Idaho knew accused had not been in the State the day the murder was committed, nor at any time near that day.

CONSPIRACY BETWEEN GOVERNORS.

"A conspiracy is alleged between the Governor of the State of Idaho and his advisers, and that the Governor of the State of Colorado took part in the conspiracy, the purpose of which was 'to avoid the Constitution of the United States and the Act of Congress made in pursuance thereof; and to prevent the accused from asserting his constitutional right under Clause 2, Section 2, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the United States and the Act made pursuant thereof. The manner in which the alleged conspiracy had been executed was set out in detail. It was in effect that the agent of the State of Idaho arrived in Denver Thursday, February 15, 1906, but it was agreed between him and the officers of Colorado that the arrest of the accused should not be made until some time in the night of Saturday, after business hours, after the courts had closed and judges and lawyers had departed to their homes; that the arrest should be kept a secret, and the body of the accused should be clandestinely hurried out of the State of Colorado with all possible speed, without the knowledge of his friends or his counsel; that he was at the usual place of business Thursday, Friday and Saturday; that no attempt was made to arrest him until 11:30 o'clock p. m., when his home was surrounded and he was arrested and Chas. P. Moyer, arrested under the same circumstances at 8:45, and he and accused thrown into the County Jail of the City and County of Denver.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

"It is further alleged that, in pursuance of the conspiracy, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, February 18, the officers of the State, and certain armed guards, being a part of the forces of the militia of the State of Colorado, provided a special train for the purpose of forcibly removing him from the State of Colorado; and, between said hours, he was forcibly placed on said train and removed with all possible speed to the State of Idaho; that prior to this removal and at all times after his incarceration in the jail at Denver he requested to be allowed to communicate with his friends and his counsel and his family, and the privilege was absolutely denied him. The train, it is alleged, made no stop at any considerable station; but proceeded at great and unusual speed, and he was accompanied by, and surrounded with, armed guards, members of the State militia of Colorado, under the orders and directions of the Adjutant-General of the State. I submit that the facts in this case are different in kind and transcend in consequences those in the cases of Ker vs. Illinois and Mahon vs. Justice, and differ from and transcend them as the power of a State transcends the power of an individual.

DECISION SHOULD BE REVERSED.

"No individual could have accomplished what the power of the two States accomplished. No in-

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dividual could have commanded the means of success; could have made two arrests of prominent citizens by invading their homes; could have commanded the resources of jails, armed guards and special trains; could have successfully timed all acts to prevent inquiry and judicial interference. The accused, as soon as he could have done so, submitted his rights to the consideration of a Federal court. He could not have done so in Colorado. He could not have done so on the way from Colorado. At the first instant that the State of Idaho relaxed its restraining power, he should have been heard, not dismissed from court, and the action of the Circuit Court in so doing should be reversed."

TENDENCY OF TRADE UNIONS.

Whatever may be the misdemeanors and offenses of organized labor, we must not forget what it has accomplished for humanity.

In the early part of the last century children of six and eight years of age were lowered 600 feet below the earth in England and compelled to labor in the dark twelve and fourteen hours a day.

At first a candle was given the younger children, but after they became accustomed to the darkness of the mines this expense was avoided.

The first time in history that the public ever dared ask Parliament for laws to protect women and children was in the year of our Lord 1800, after an epidemic of fever among these underground workers. The protection which Parliament accorded was to restrict the hours of labor for children to twelve and to set the age at nine years when a child might be employed. This action of the people of England was the beginning of organized protest against established customs.

However bad the conditions in England may be today from the tyranny of labor unions, they are certainly Elysian compared to those which existed before labor unions were known.

Yet prominent Christian people denounced the action of the government when it first began to legislate on the age and hours for children to labor, saying it had no right to interfere with the liberty of the employer.

The efforts of Miss Dreler and Miss Barnum and other philanthropic women of fashion to organize the working women of the land may meet with similar protests from tradition, but only by organized effort can the abuses which still exist in overtaxing the strength of women and children for the benefits of greed be overthrown.

Until the manacled slim wrists of babes
Are loosed to toy in childish sport and glee,
Until the mother bears no burden save
The precious one beneath her heart, let none
Call this the land of freedom.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

When moving the vote for expenses of deporting the Kanakas, Australian Federal Premier Deakin stated that from January 1 next the repatriation of the Kanakas would be proceeded with as quickly as possible, and in the meantime they would be allowed to renew their agreements until the middle of next year. The arrangement, however, has not been finally worked out yet.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors of the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific have both decided to follow the example of the Brakemen's and Conductors' Unions of the roads out of Chicago, and to demand, in the near future, a raise of 15 per cent in wages and a reduction of the working day to eight hours.

President Roosevelt has announced the acceptance by John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, as a representative of labor, and Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, as a representative of capital, of the positions tendered them by the President as members of the Board of Trustees to whom he will convey the amount of the Nobel Peace Prize.

THE SWEATSHOP EXHIBITION

Scenes From Tenement District and Slums Shown at Exhibit in Philadelphia.

Intelligent altruism was the slogan that summed up the cry for better things in the social problems confronting the great cities of the nation by the speakers last week in the interest of the industrial exhibit in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, says the *Clothing Trades Bulletin*. The dawn of hope for those who are the victims of faulty industrial conditions was portrayed as one of the cheering signs of the times.

To the contributor to charity and to all philanthropically inclined the demonstration at the Industrial Exhibition offered many beneficent inspirations. The different fields of labor for the betterment of others illustrated by the exhibits each had an association or society whose objects they were. To further their work of welfare for the masses the aid of the charitably inclined is necessary. Andrew Carnegie would have found in the exhibits an appeal that would have been hard for his heart to resist in the sight of the sweatshop toilers at work, the breaker boys picking coal, the tenement house sickrooms, the models of crowded, ill-drained courts and alleys, and other exhibits. The purse strings of the charitable would have to be tightly drawn to have resisted the mute appeals.

The exhibition was remarkably well attended by those who are interested in sociologic conditions, philanthropic work and the improvement of the city and its inhabitants. Six thousand four hundred persons were admitted to the exhibition on one day and 2,600 on Saturday, the opening day. The lectures attracted wide attention.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, in describing the exhibit, said that an effort is being made to force home upon a heedless public the conditions involved in tenement house labor. She thus recapitulated facts set forth in the exhibit: "It shows what work in the living room implies; paying by the employees of the rent of the workroom, the lighting and heating, the short season of work, the long day, the low wage, the irregularity of meals, the lack of space for home belongings, the lack of time to do household work, the inevitable dragging in of child labor, the occasional attacks of infectious disease and the enforced deception of officials, rather than lose the hard earned wage, all the more needed because of extra expenses due to illness."

Miss Fox, whose lecture was illustrated by graphic scenes from the slums of Philadelphia, made a strong appeal for reform in legislation in the interest of dwellers in tenements. She said that her society is landlord or house agent for 350 families in the poorer districts of Philadelphia. From a careful inspection of the Italian quarter and other sections the Octavia Association is prepared to ask of the next Legislature, Miss Fox said, such restrictions in the tenements as shall make it possible for the tenants to have natural light by day, ventilation and open plumbing.

"The condition of tenement dwellings," she said, "requires official action. Sixty-five tenement houses were visited, and only nine had fire escapes. Such conditions cannot be left longer to the landlord, with safety to either the tenement dweller or the general population, who may suffer from many an evil, social and physical, born amid these surroundings."

In his speech at the exhibit Professor Charles Zueblin, of Chicago University, made effective use of the epigram. In the course of his address he said:

"America will never be saved by the wealthy and rich, but by the masses who are working for it."

"It is not right to entice a boy to think that some day he will be President."

"Plates, tablecloths, Sunday suits, plush furniture, melodeon, dressing for dinner, are only artificial

standards of civilization. They are tests. We may not need them at all, but they represent standards of civilization."

"Dining out, where we kill time and ourselves as well is another such test."

Realistic scenes showing actual conditions in many phases of industrial life in America was set up around Horticultural Hall, with figures painted in exact imitation of conditions found and photographed in sweatshops, tenement workrooms and cellars, where children have been discovered toiling long hours for meager pay.

One of the scenes represented a night incident in a glass factory, where boys of fourteen years work ten hours a day. Another showed the coal breakers of the Pennsylvania mines, with the boys bent over their work, sorting the black diamonds.

"Stogie making in Pittsburg" was the title of a scene reproduced from a photograph. In the dark, dirty cellar of a tenement a thirteen-year-old girl is stripping tobacco for a manufacturer. The hours are unlimited, and she earns from \$2 to \$3 a week. The streets on the night before Christmas were shown filled with busy child workers, in contrast to a scene in a well-to-do home, where the children were asleep, the Christmas tree trimmed and the stockings hung by the chimney piece filled with presents.

According to charts hung around the room, there are 1,750,000 child laborers in the United States between the ages of ten and fifteen years, of whom 500,000 are girls. Another chart shows that there are more child laborers in Pennsylvania alone than in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Maryland.

To make the conditions as real as possible, actual workers were shown toiling in exact imitation of the situation in the sweatshops and cellar workshops. It is asserted by those who are interesting themselves in this exhibition that in the case of one woman found at work preparing rags for carpets, she could earn only from 3½ to 15 cents a day.

"One million seven hundred thousand children, practically uneducated, are toiling over here, and growing up, darkened, massed and dangerous, into the American future," says H. G. Wells, the writer. "In Massachusetts little naked boys are packing cloth into bleaching vats in a bath of chemicals that bleaches their little bodies like the bodies of lepers; in the South there are six times as many children at work as there were twenty years ago, and each year more little ones are brought in from the fields and hills to live in the degrading atmosphere of the mill towns; in Pennsylvania children of ten and eleven stoop over the chute and pick out slate and other impurities from the coal as it passes them, for ten or eleven hours a day; in Illinois they stand ankle deep in blood, cleaning intestines and trimming meat; altogether, the children between the ages of five and fourteen forced to toil in factories, mines and slaughter houses compose nearly one-sixth of our entire population. These working children cannot be learning to read—though they will presently be having votes; they cannot grow up fit to bear arms, to be, in any sense but a vile, computing sweater's sense, men; so miserably they will avenge themselves by supplying the stuff for vice, for crime, for yet more criminal and political manipulations."

In January a similar exhibition will be given in this city, and the appliances and some portions of the Philadelphia exhibit will be sent here to illustrate the condition of sweatshop workers.

The attitude of the A. F. of L. convention on the question of dues was well summed up in the following extract from the Committee on President's Report: "We endorse the recommendation of the Executive Council to the international unions, to establish dues of not less than \$1.00 monthly. A well-filled treasury is a much surer guarantee of genuine unionism than a lofty declaration of principles based on a bargain counter system of dues. A unionism that is not worth 25 a week had best be sent to the junk heap."

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A happy and prosperous New Year to all.

THE ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

The conclusion of the proceedings before the Board of Arbitration which is to pass on the grievances of employes of the United Railroads was not reached this week. However, such progress was made that all that now remains to be done before the arbitrators formally take under consideration the testimony offered is the argument of counsel. That has already commenced, and may be expected to be concluded within a few days.

While no one pretends to forecast the decision of the arbitrators in any of the four cases presented to them, the consensus of opinion of those who have followed the proceedings closely is that the unions have made an exceptionally strong case, and the United Railroads a notably weak defense of its action in refusing to make adequate concessions to its employes.

The crux of the entire proceedings has been the length of the workday—the company contending that the conditions of street railway service do not permit of the application of the eight-hour day to its employes. The unions have demonstrated the fallacy of the company's contentions in this respect and have shown conclusively that the corporation's claims on the hours question are based entirely on a desire of its officials to keep the operating expense account down to a minimum figure regardless of the rights of its employes to have accorded them fair treatment.

The unions were fortunate in securing Messrs. Albert Johnson and E. P. E. Troy for counsel. These men have handled the cases of the four unions with marked ability, and have shown a zealotry in presenting evidence and argument that has demonstrated the fact that their hearts were in their work.

When final decision in the cases will be made has not been announced, but it is quite certain that the three eminent gentlemen who have given their time to this work will complete it as soon as the many calls on their time in other directions will permit. In the meantime the union men seem to be awaiting the award of the Board with an equanimity that is born of confidence that they have presented such a strong case that the only question involved in the outcome is, How far will the arbitrators go in the direction of increasing our wages and reducing the length of the workday?

The members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will vote during this month on the question of holding a convention in June of this year. Returns of the vote of local unions on the question must reach headquarters before February 11.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will open in Stockton on Monday, the 7th inst. In many respects the convention will be the most notable yet held by the organization. There are about 230 labor organizations affiliated with the Federation, and there will probably be over 250 delegates in attendance at the convention.

For the last three years the question of debarring men who hold political positions—elective or appointive—from holding office in the Federation has been the principal issue before the delegates. While the sentiment in favor of a constitutional amendment making such men ineligible to office in the Federation has steadily increased, it seems to be generally recognized that it would be unwise to again bring the matter up. The principal reason urged for dropping the "political amendment" is that other matters which the Federation should deal with have not received the consideration their importance warranted because of the time given to discussion of the "political amendment," and, furthermore, a majority of those who favor the policy embodied in this amendment believe that they can practically accomplish their purpose by selecting for officers of the Federation men whose only claim on consideration is their ability and knowledge of the labor movement.

The Federation's records were completely destroyed by the great fire in this city last April, but notwithstanding the demoralization consequent on that event, and the temporary disorganization of many unions, the Secretary-Treasurer's report to the Federation will show a heavier balance in bank than ever before.

The LABOR CLARION will publish its usual extensive reports of the proceedings of the Federation.

THE PATHETIC SIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Whenever there is danger of legislation to strengthen the laws that are supposed to control immigration, we are deluged with effusive articles from certain sources, doubtless inspired by employers, transportation lines and foreign societies, all setting forth the pathetic story of the rejected.

The immigration laws, with few exceptional specifications, are very liberal and, we believe, easily violated. If this violation were not the fact how is the increased immigration to sections where labor troubles are threatened, accounted for? Why do we find evidences of the "underground system" at work running immigrants into the country under cover and why is it that, if the laws are strict and sufficient, there are so many persons of foreign birth and recent residence, depending upon the charity organizations and institutions for their support?

At this time there is a great demand for ordinary labor. Let it not be overlooked that by dividing the different duties of several of the trades, by which each employe works at one particular part of a job, while the mass is assembled under the direction of one skilled man, that many employments, one time coming under the head of skilled labor, are now placed in the common labor class. There is scarcely an occupation today where the man who starts a job finishes it. Each employe is a distinct part. He knows his own work, but not the first thing of any other part of the job. His labor is mechanical, unskilled and, therefore, common.

Under cover of this exceptional demand for common labor there is found the inspiration for much of the thought that is sent out to the people endeavoring to quiet anything of extra demand that may be made for immigration restriction.

Under any conditions restrictive measures would be in order. If this country needed every common laborer in the world it could not afford to overload the country with the diseased, criminal, pauperized classes of the old world. As it is we do not need all of the common labor. Of the commonest class we are receiving today, there is less than one-half that can hope to fill the demand for common labor and it would not work at common labor, as it is understood, if it had the opportunity.

We are told, in very learned terms, of the needs of these people and how the needs of the country can be blended together and a progressive force for the good of all the nation be assured. The fact that the immigrants, themselves, will have none of this plan of distribution ought to be sufficient answer to the claims made, but we feel that the teaching is wrong, even though we give to it the credit of being honestly meant. We have received several hundred thousands of immigrants who will not work except in sweat shops, or peddle on the streets, until they can set up in a more pretentious way.

They have not gone to the thinly populated sections but they have added to the misery of the congested districts of the cities. They will not work, as work is commonly understood, and they never will, for they are not built that way. Still, the representatives of this same class raised their protests to the heavens every time there was a proposition to restrict immigration and appealed to the sentiments of "those who employ labor" to keep open the way for the oppressed and common people of the old world. Thus we cover the needs of the hour by postponing action "pending congressional investigation."

To digress for one thought. It is a fact that the sweat shop workers recruited from the poorer classes of Russia, Germany and Italy are working for their countrymen, who have succeeded in getting out of the rut of absolute poverty and have become the hardest task-masters to their own country people they have ever known. When the combined work of two persons for more than twelve hours a day will bring to them only sixty cents a week, it is high time to quit telling of the blessings of liberty and the rights of private contract.

But out of it, in many senses, we have a threatening force. The government always is in danger of being drawn into foreign complications because of racial prejudices. As the American dislikes the Oriental so do the dislikes of the foreign-born for each other continue to hold in the land of their adoption.

We find there is a disposition on the part of certain nations to colonize their people. What benefit will this country be to them if they do not adopt the customs that they acknowledged were superior to their own when they left home? We can easily learn the little regard one foreign colony has for the rights of another if we follow the street fights, faction fights and riots between laborers working in camps.

This government is responsible to the home governments for the protection of all of these people. If they offend beyond endurance, as did the Mafia at New Orleans, some years ago, and an outraged populace takes the law into its own hands, this nation must either bluff, fight, or pay the expense account.

If it ever becomes necessary for our country to go to war with a foreign power it will have to reckon with the subjects of that nation who are here. This is not an insult to the patriotic foreigner. It is the plain truth as demonstrated during the brief war with Spain when other countries were expected to go to the assistance of Spain.

A German writer has recently declared that within the next fifty years the United States will become a Babel, incapable of holding together because of its inability to understand itself and its failure to assimilate the race hatreds and religious doctrines of the polyglot population it will have gathered by that time. It does not look like a frenzied fancy even though fifty years is a long time to wait at the pace we have been going for the past three years.

There is not a city government today that does not have to placate the foreign voter. "Cleveland, the best governed city," according to Steffins, has its taste of high life occasionally. If there is a proposition on the part of one set of the foreign born to do something particularly its own, as for instance, to erect a monument to a native hero, the objections of the rest of the foreign born who do not like that particular hero, have to be taken care of. What the

native American may think of the matter is not a part of the calculation. If the Poles object to the Hungarians, they must be given just as good a place for their hero's monument as the other party has. If the crowd is smaller, it receives proportionate attention. But, we do not mean to set up Cleveland as the only city where this is done. There is, we think, really less of it there than in any of the other great centers of population.

How far these questions of national prejudice can go is best demonstrated by the demands of the foreign born and their tendency to stick together. The Germans have been very faithful to their fatherland. They have fought for their native customs and for the teaching of German in the public schools. They made their fight a political one and as a result German has been taught in the public schools. There is no need for it today, for the Germans are not furnishing us much of the immigration that was supposed to need German and English assistance in business. The thing always to have done, as well as to do, is to teach every foreign born inhabitant the English language and assimilate all of them in language, thought and living.

There is no more need for German today in the public schools than there is for Hebrew or Italian. From the former German point of view, necessity to do business with Germans, there is not so much. The Italians have made requests in some cities for the teaching of Italian in the schools. If all foreign languages were to be taught to the neglect of English, the nation would become a polyglot one, without a common language, before fifty years.

These are merely common questions. They are known to every man and woman who cares to look at them because they are open for inspection everywhere. There are times when special incidents create spasmodic demands for stricter laws but as soon as made there is failure to follow by insistent, or consistent, action. If the question comes before Congress, a few appeals to patriotism, sentiment and a threat from the foreign societies, sets the demand aside and the grind goes merrily on to, what? Many of us sometimes feel glad that we were born soon enough to have lived and done with the problem before the crisis comes. Unless all signs fail, this nation will in time become the hardest on earth to its own people, for the reason that its coming task masters have risen from poverty and oppression through the enforcement of severer tasks than they performed themselves and by the application of severer wage working conditions than they ever met. It is the outcome of the brutalizing of humanity that can get down the hill of fairness faster than it can climb up.

When attempt is made to restrict immigration we are treated to stories of the harsh application of our immigration laws, but a few declare that the fault is not in the law so much as it is in the attempts of transportation companies, labor employers and land agents, to break the law. Broughten Brandenburg has given us a better idea of the true condition of immigration abuses than any one else. He has made the question his careful study and he has not fallen into the error of lending sympathy because of sentiment. In a recent issue of *The Outlook*, he presented some pitiful pictures of the sorrows of the rejected. Not for effect in a wrong way but, rather, we believe, to hasten the application of better laws that will protect the immigrant from the designs of the persons most interested in him. He told of certain instances, the same that are carried to our legislative bodies and tend "to postpone action pending investigation." In part Mr. Brandenburg said:

"It was first brought home forcibly to me seven years ago, this blighting misfortune that falls on the immigrant returned as inadmissible to the United States, when I saw a lonely, bewildered old woman, a gendarme at her elbow, led off the Kaiser-quai in Hamburg and up to the municipal refuge in the Bweide-strasse, there to await the disposition of her future as an object of charity.

"She made her way with difficulty over the cobblestones, weighted as she was with an old leather

valise and a bundle done up in a shawl. Her chin quivered with her anguish, and the difficult tears of the aged ran slowly down over her yellowed and wrinkled cheeks. It was a pitiful homecoming to the native land to which, as she thought, her last goodbye had been said a month before.

"I made particular inquiry for the facts in her case, and this was her story. She had lived all her life near Salonburg, close to Potsdam, and reared a large family. Her children were scattered over the face of the earth, some in South Africa, some in Brazil, and one son and two daughters in the United States. The son was a laborer in Texas, one daughter was the wife of a poor tailor in Chicago, and the other daughter, a widow with three children, kept a cheap boarding house in Hoboken, New Jersey. When her husband had died, she buried him in the village churchyard, sold her few belongings, and with less than one hundred dollars set out for the United States, having no conception of how widely scattered her children were there, and not dreaming that all of them would not come down to the dock to meet her and form a happy party that would take her at once to the home of some one of them where she might spend her last days in peace. She had some misgivings when the agent who sold her the ticket insisted on a deposit out of her small store of enough to pay her return fare, should she 'not be admitted at Ellis Island.' Then and there she learned for the first time that she must pass some sort of an examination at New York, but, knowing full well that she was good, honest and had done no wrong, she was not afraid, especially when assured by her neighbors, eager to rid themselves of any chance of caring for her, that her children would arrange the trouble about the examination. Then came the long voyage, with its squalor, its filth, its seasickness and its mixed, howling steerage mob in which she was compelled to keep company day and night with persons whom she would have chased away from her own door with a broom. When the good day came that the great ship drew up the wonderful harbor, it distressed her greatly that she could see no sign of her own on the dock, though she had written that she was coming, and her worry was increased when she was hustled from the ship aboard a barge and towed down to an institutional place on an island, where a close guard was kept on all who came or went, as if they were prisoners. The exigencies of the laws protecting a great country seemed quite absurd and cruel to her, all the more so when, after a hurried physical inspection by a young doctor in uniform, she was put aside for a more thorough examination, which came after hours of heartrending suspense, only to be followed by a close questioning into her personal affairs before three severe men in a court-like room. She was so utterly alone and their English speech was so strange that the interpreter seemed her only tie with the happy world she had known. After a brief deliberation, they decided to send her to a large chamber with iron beds, floors smelling of cleansing chemicals, and with bars across the windows as if the place were a prison. In answer to her tearful entreaties, she was told that the authorities were trying to find her children, to be sure that they were able to give a bond that their mother should not become a public charge. For three days she stayed immured, torn with doubt and fear, and growing more and more ill daily from the discomforts to which she was unaccustomed. A kind German missionary often talked with her, and once brought an official from the German Consulate to see her. On the fourth day this subordinate came with another official from the immigrant station, and, as kindly as they were able, they told her that her son could not be located by telegraph, her daughter in Chicago was in no position to help her, and her daughter in Hoboken was ill in the hospital, with the municipality caring for her children; therefore the papers in the case had been marked 'Excluded.' She must go back by the ship on which she came. In a few more days, just how many she could not tell in her wretched state, in a party of forty others, all weeping

and wailing, the barge took her to the docks again and she was returned to Hamburg."

This is but one of thousands of cases in which the facts, as I have gathered them, are pathetic in the extreme. All over Europe I have found these scattered unfortunates who have been ruined in life by failure to enter the United States. This last year there were sent back from the United States over twelve thousand immigrants who had wagered their lives' destinies on being admitted. To accompany the children or the sick, or to prevent the separation of families, other admissible aliens were compelled or volunteered to return, to the number of ten thousand, making the total returned across the seas to the ports of embarkation twenty-two thousand. My private reports from the great ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Liverpool, Naples and Fiume show that in these, through which five-sixths of the immigration passes, at least on the steamship companies' records, sixty-eight thousand persons were refused embarkation from June 1, 1905 to June 1, 1906. The North German Lloyd doctors at Bremen prevented fifty-three hundred from sailing in the month of May. The majority of these had traveled from east central or eastern Europe, and barring the double sea voyage, the hardship was just as great as with the twenty-two thousand. The life plans of almost ninety thousand persons overturned annually by the present system of administration of our immigration laws! Surely so enormous a tragedy should command world-wide attention. Surely such an inhuman system should undergo an immediate reorganization.

But officialdom and the public seem calloused by the frequent little stories of these deluded, helpless unfortunates. Only the unusual ones are even printed in the newspapers now.

* * * After what I have related above in bare skeleton facts, without picturing the physical and mental horrors of the long voyages in the steerage, the life in the detention pen, and the miserable state of affairs after the deportations, I do not believe that I have failed of carrying conviction as to the character and enormity of the wrongs done the deported immigrants. To consider a remedy, the situation must be analyzed. The basic principle is that, if the aliens had known that they were going to be debarred, they would not have left home. The great mass learn it for the first time at the port of departure, and in nineteen cases out of twenty their surprise amounts to bewilderment.

Every agency that promotes immigration conspires to keep them in the dark or to lead them to believe that they can evade the American laws. When they once leave home, the die is cast; they are committed. The conclusion is plain: inform the alien of his admissibility or his inadmissibility where the knowledge will do him the least harm—that is, in his home town. The only way correctly to inform him is to examine and pass him there. Fortunately, this is the system which must eventually supersede the old one for the protection of the United States without regard to the treatment of the immigrant. The gigantic annual crime of ruining tens of thousands of happy families stands to our everlasting discredit, and should form the principal reason for urging the speedy installation of an adequate system of foreign inspection.

Eminent authorities have declared these stories to be false or exaggerated, but they are the stories that go to Congress every time immigration restriction is before that body.

The closing of the article tells what is needed and conforms to the recommendations of Commissioner General Sargent. It would not be a cure all but it would relieve us from listening to the stories of the wrongs of the rejected, many of whom are not responsible for their coming, and it may permit our legislative bodies to settle down to a stricter law, unhampered by the appeals of the victims of transportation companies and employers of labor.

Emigration companies of Japan are prepared to send 20,000 laborers to the Hawaiian Islands by next June.

TRADES UNION FUNDS.

To the series of Johns Hopkins studies in historical and political science Dr. A. M. Sakolski has recently contributed a monograph on "The Finances of American Trade Unions," which discusses in a very practical way their activity on its financial side.

The history of American trades unionism, as he shows, has been a slow but steady progress from nominal dues and small benefits toward the high dues and large benefits which have long prevailed in English unions. This has been accompanied by a slow process of centralizing union funds, as in the case of the Iron Molders' Union, where only 7 of the 25 cents weekly dues is retained by the local. The amounts handled annually by some of the national or international unions have grown to large proportions. The United Mine Workers raised \$2,225,370.28 for the strike of 1902, this being supplemented by \$419,954.14 contributed by other unions and the public. This latter sum, by the way, is said to be the largest ever raised for strike purposes outside the trade immediately affected. The International Typographical Union, with 50,000 members, in a little over a year, raised, from its own membership, a fund of over \$3,000,000 with which to conduct its eight-hour fight—a performance unequalled in the annals of trade union history. The Glass Bottle Blowers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, among others maintain regularly defense funds of \$250,000.

The value and importance of out-of-work benefits as a means of promoting the aims of trades unions and of strengthening their ties has not been lost sight of. It has been constantly urged by those who advocate this form of relief that nothing is more effective for maintaining a standard rate of wages. By offering a member sufficient relief to maintain him while unemployed the motive which impels him to accept a lower wage than the standard rate is removed, and his deser-

tion made less likely. "A starving man," wrote President Adolph Strasser, of the Cigar Makers' Union in 1879, "has no conscience. He will accept any payment for his work in order to provide for his sustenance." And former Secretary Maguire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, urged the adoption of the out-of-work benefit on similar grounds. "The wages of those who continue in employment," he said, "can only be kept up to a living standard by a strong organization and the payment of an out-of-work benefit. Unemployed men cannot live on sentiment. However strong unionism may be, self-preservation is the first law of nature and must be recognized as such."

In general, the per capita expenditure for strikes during the last twenty-five years has decreased. Mr. Sakolski's figures show that this expenditure was highest in 1884, when it ran up to \$12.09 per capita, due to many unwisely inaugurated strikes against a reduction of wages during a season of trade depression. Since then a rule has been adopted restricting the power of local unions to inaugurate strikes, and the greater influence exercised by the international officers in settling disputes has reduced the expenditure considerably.

The result of this policy was shown in the period of depression between 1893 and 1899, when, although the output of cigars fell off rapidly and wages were reduced in a number of localities, the average per capita cost of strikes was less than during any similar period in the union's history. Unfavorable trade conditions, instead of resulting in a larger number of strikes than formerly, led the international union to discourage trade conflicts, so that, as far as possible, the funds might be used in the payment of out-of-work benefits and traveling loans to unemployed members.

The general view in regard to strikes against reduction of wages in times of financial depression is shown by a paragraph from the report of the Secretary of the Bricklayers and Masons' In-

ternational Union for 1895, which said: "For the first time in twelve years we have passed through the season without a strike of international character or one legalized by the international union. It goes to show that the members of our organization are awakening to the fact that there is a time for strikes as for everything else, and strikes in times of depression are not right and ought to be avoided."

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are the product of non-union labor, and should be dealt with accordingly by trade unionists and their friends. The Curtis Company refused to concede the eight-hour day to its union printers.

The *Woman's Home Companion* and *Farm and Fireside*, published by the Crowell Company, Springfield, Ohio, are also the product of non-union labor.

All of the Butterick publications are produced by non-union labor.

McClure's Magazine, the *Century*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper* and *Lippincott's* are also the product of non-union labor.

The above-named publications have a general circulation.

The Victorian (Australia) Cabinet has decided to grant gratuities to the widows of thirty deceased railway employees, at the rate of one month's pay for every year of service, £6,000 being the amount required.

The week before Christmas was ushered in happily for nearly 20,000 operatives employed in the cotton mills at Lowell and Chicopee, Mass., where an advance in wage scales went into effect. By New Year's 175,000 cotton-mill operatives all over New England are expected to be participating in an advance in wages amounting to from 5 to 10 per cent.

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Did you ever stop to think that you can buy a lot and build a home and live rent free during the time you are acquiring the title, and just as comfortably as you do now, with the same expenditure you are now having?

We wish to remind you that when you buy at Vista Grande you are not buying suburban property but are buying property with all the urban advantages. Your water service will be the same as that in the heart of the city, you will have improved streets, you will have cement or asphalt sidewalks, your curbing will be set, and at the earliest opportunity your sewers will be put in, all without cost to you.

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A. F. of L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.
Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.
Meats.—Kingsan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana.
Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Buttons.—Kremetz & Co., Newark, N. J.
Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.
Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.
Shoes.—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.
Suspenders.—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.
Underwear.—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.
Woolens.—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders.—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing.—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick.—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.; Hutton Brick Co., Kingston, N. Y.
Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

Carriage and Wagon Builders.—S. R. Baily & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; American Iron and Steel Company, Lebanon and Reading, Pa.; Kern Barber Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Iron, Architectural.—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.
Stoves.—Gerner Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
Carriages.—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cooperage.—Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.

Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

Gold Leaf.—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lumber.—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.; Far West Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

Leather.—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Paper.—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Pastors.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

J. N. Mockett, Toledo, Ohio.

WILL THE WOMEN HELP?

If a woman who is the wife, sister or daughter of a union man had the right spirit she would rather put sleeves in a sack and wear it than to buy unfair patterns.

The Confederate women wore homespuns for four years, and all the time bravely cheered the men to the front. The women of Troy plucked out their splendid hair to weave it into bowstrings; and history is full of the glorious deeds of noble women who gave their sons and husbands to die and themselves patiently bore suffering for their country. In fact, no people have succeeded whose women were not patriotic. What shall we say of union women who lend aid, countenance and encouragement to the enemy?—*Era, Roanoke, Va.*

The total number of casualties to persons on the railways for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 95,711, of which 9,703 represented the number of persons killed and 86,008 the number injured. Casualties occurred among three general classes of railway employees, as follows: Trainmen, 1,990 killed and 29,853 injured; switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, 136 killed, 883 injured; other employees, 1,235 killed, 36,097 injured. The casualties to employees coupling and uncoupling cars were: Employees killed, 230; injured, 3,543. The casualties connected with coupling and uncoupling cars are assigned as follows: Trainmen killed, 217; injured, 3,316; switchmen killed, 6; injured, 128; other employees killed, 7; injured, 99. The ratios of casualties indicate that 1 employe in every 411 was killed and 1 employe in every 21 was injured. With regard to trainmen—that is, enginemen, firemen, conductors and other trainmen it appears that 1 trainman was killed for every 133 employed and 1 was injured for every 9 employed.—*Switchmen's Journal.*

Remarkable friendship for organized labor was shown in the will of the late Augustus Pollock, Wheeling's stogie millionaire. He leaves cash and bequests to the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, to hospitals and educational institutes, so arranged that the Assembly will have power to determine who are to be the beneficiaries. About \$25,000 in cash, besides invested securities, to an amount unknown, are thus disposed of.

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(Successors to Summerfield & Roman)

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GAVIN McNAB, Attorney,
WILLIAM CORBIN, Sec'y & Gen'l Mgr.

**Call or Write at Any Time Always
Glad to Answer Questions**

JUDICIAL PERVERSION OF LAW AGAINST LABOR.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Several months ago we had occasion to discuss a decision of an Illinois court holding, in effect, that a sympathetic strike is a boycott under another name, and that an act of the legislature forbidding the calling or ordering of boycotts logically includes and applies to the ordering or calling of sympathetic strikes. The court, readers may remember, issued an injunction to restrain a union from calling a sympathetic strike in aid of certain workmen who were then engaged in a dispute with their employers, and with a sham union created by the latter.

We have not heard of any appeal from that decision. At any rate, until the Supreme Court of Illinois statute prohibiting the calling of a boycott and that the legislature may prohibit and punish, and the courts of equity enjoin the calling of a sympathetic strike or boycott, organized labor is entitled to doubt the correctness of that decision. It is entitled to doubt it for two reasons.

In the first place, the opinion of one judge is not necessarily good law. In the second place, the Illinois statute prohibiting the calling of a boycott may be null and void because it is an unconstitutional interference with personal rights.

But while the law in regard to sympathetic strikes is not settled in Illinois, in Massachusetts, unfortunately, the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in regard to the same question in an entirely illogical and unreasonable way.

In a recent case, which involved the legal status of the sympathetic strike the Supreme Court held that—we quote the summary of an intelligent newspaper—"Workmen have the right to organize unions and institute strikes in exercise of the common law right of every citizen to pursue his calling as he sees fit, but it is not legal for a union to involve an innocent party in the dispute. Organized labor's right of coercion is limited to strikes on persons with whom the organization has a trade dispute."

The effect of this decision is that a sympathetic strike is, for the present, illegal in Massachusetts.

Let us stop to analyze this ruling. A union strikes to secure higher wages—this is legal. After the strike the union asks another union, perhaps one affiliated with it and directly interested in its welfare, to quit work out of sympathy with its demands—is that illegal?

Apparently, it is *not* under the decision, though the strike would be purely sympathetic. For no "innocent" party would be involved; the strike would be against the employer with whom the other union had a dispute.

But, if this be true, then any number of unions may strike sympathetically against an employer with whom only one union has a trade dispute, and therefore the sympathetic strike is not entirely illegal in Massachusetts.

What is illegal, according to the court, is a strike against B, an innocent party, in order to compel A, who is engaged in a dispute, to accede to certain requests. People on strike against one man may not call a strike against another in order to influence the former.

A union has struck against A with whom it has a dispute. It then asks B not to trade with A. He refuses, and B's employees organized in a union affiliated with or friendly to the striking union, quit work on account of B's refusal to refrain from dealing with A. If this is illegal, why is it illegal? Because B is an "innocent" party?

But the court itself says that every citizen has the fundamental right to pursue his calling as he thinks fit. If this is not a mere empty catch-phrase, then the employees of the "innocent" B are entitled to leave his service, to strike when and as they think fit, whether they have a dispute with him or not, whether they have a reason or not. They have a right to quit at the request of another union, irrespective of the reasonableness of that request.

To say that they may not quit at such a request is to say that they may not strike except for certain

reasons—to limit their right to pursue their calling as they see fit.

The court that admits, as it must, the right to strike for any reason, good or bad, can not, without stultifying itself, deny the right of men to strike sympathetically.

But, perhaps, it may be said that though men may strike without a personal grievance, sympathetically, no one has a right to *ask* them to do so; that those engaged in a strike may not involve others in a strike to the injury of an innocent employer.

This, too, is an untenable position. Men have the right of free speech as well as the right to pursue their calling as they see fit.

To ask a man to strike is merely the exercise of free speech.

It is not a crime to ask any one to do that which he has a right to do.

It is a gross and ridiculous error to say that while striking is legal, *asking* men to strike is illegal.

In short, from whatever point of view it is considered, the Massachusetts decision is self-contradictory and meaningless.

It is a source of deep regret that the highest court of a great State should involve itself in an absurdity and lay down impossible doctrine merely because it dislikes sympathetic strikes.

We are no admirer of reckless strikes, but principles must be recognized and rights maintained.

Expediency is one thing, right another.

The Massachusetts decision is another painful illustration of the truth of the remark of the Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, that in labor cases doctrines are promulgated and construction of principles followed that no court would for a moment accept in ordinary "business" cases.

An end must and will be put to such special judicial legislation, to the twisting and torturing of law against labor.

RAMMERMEN.

The election of officers of Rammermen, Local No. 26, resulted in the choice of the following: President, B. J. Moran; Vice-President, J. H. Conley; Secretary, C. M. Gillon; Treasurer, P. J. O'Shea; Conductor, Thomas Thompson; Guard, Wm. Gordon; Delegate to San Francisco Labor Council, Joseph Burke; Trustees—J. H. Conley, P. J. O'Shea and Chas. M. Gillon.

Nearly every labor union in Indiana has voted funds to aid in the erection of a monument to Edwin F. Gould, late editor of the *Indianapolis Union*, the official organ of organized labor in Indiana.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., has announced an increase of 5 per cent in wages, to go into effect on January 1. About 18,000 employees will be benefited.

The United States Steel Corporation announces that the wages of its 3,000 employees in the Joliet mills will be increased on January 1. Common laborers will receive ten cents a day additional and the other grades will be benefited proportionately.

Jacklin's
Geary Street at Polk

**Prices and Quality Must Be
Right at the New Store**

On this basis we bid for your trade as we are satisfied that our line of Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Notions and Ladies' Furnishings, Etc., are positively lower than elsewhere. Try us. : : : : :

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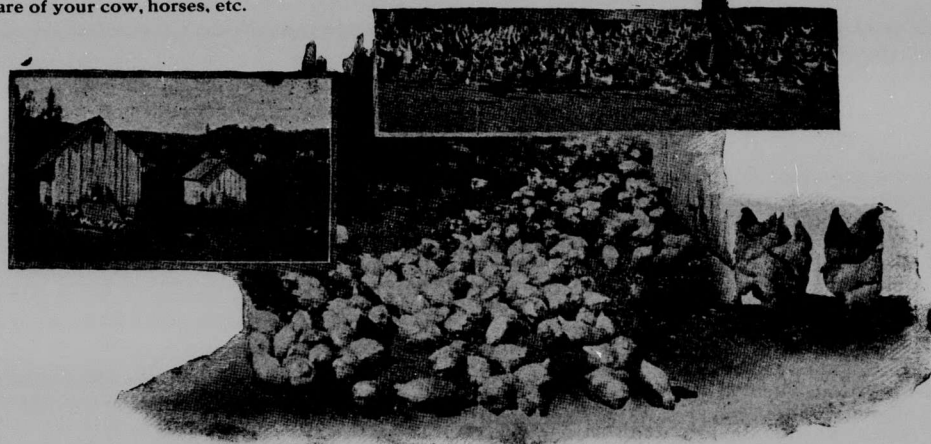
Ten Acres Will Keep Two Thousand Hens

Besides you will have enough land left to raise berries, garden truck, besides taking care of your cow, horses, etc.

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THE BEST LAND IN THE STATE 5, 10 and 20 Acre Tracts In the Center of the Fastest Growing Section of the State

\$5.00 an Acre Down

\$1.50 an Acre Per Month

NO TAXES

INVESTIGATE NOW

NO INTEREST

PECK AND GARRETT, 1109 Post Street Near Van Ness San Francisco

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, Sixteenth and Mission streets.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanner, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street, J. Finnigan, proprietor.

LONG HOURS.

In the face of every statement to the contrary it is a fact that railroad employes work unreasonably long hours and when they do, they are unsafe and a menace to everything on the line. We take from the news notes, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, the statement that a Lehigh and Hudson crew, after working for three days and three nights, fell asleep and the engine and caboose ran for thirty miles with the entire crew asleep. They ran red blocks and finally the engine was boarded at a station by the operator and stopped. The engine was out of water, and about out of steam by that time. The boiler was "roasted" and the extreme danger to all the men and every train on the road will be understood by railroad men. This is something happens oftener than the public knows and it ought to be one of the arguments against permitting railroad companies from working their men more than the usual hours allotted in other occupations for a given day's work. It is generally given out that railway work cannot be arranged as other service is fixed. It cannot be so arranged as long as railroad companies are permitted to work their men as long as they like.

Legislation attempts to do everything with transportation except protect the employes. If Congress and State legislatures can fix rates, demand appliances of certain standards and do other things to transportation companies they can also further protect the employes from injury and death.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee held at New York recently, the Board took action on the proposed National Child Labor law. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Beveridge bill in substance.

The General Managers' Association of Chicago has decided to refuse the demands of the railway engineers for an increase in wages amounting to between 15 and 25 per cent, and an eight-hour day. The railroad managers declare they will be glad to confer with the committees singly, but that the question can not be settled in a lump.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 646 Market Street—For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1907.

j4-2t

W. E. PALMER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

THE SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, Chronicle Building. For the half year ending December 31st, 1906, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 3 6-10% on Term deposits, and 3 1/2% on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2nd, 1907.

Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1st, 1907.

LEWIS I. COWGILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE RENTERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of San Francisco, Commercial & Savings Bank, Safe Deposit Vaults, 115 Hayes street between Van Ness avenue and Polk street. For the half year ending December 15th a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four per cent (4%) per annum on Savings Deposits, free of taxes payable on and after Monday, December 17, 1906. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from December 15, 1906.

Also, two per cent (2%) per annum paid on Commercial Deposits, subject to check, credited monthly.

C. S. SCOTT, Cashier.

Dated, San Francisco, December 4, 1906.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California street. For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10%) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1907.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, Northwest corner California and Montgomery streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of three and eight-tenths (3 8-10) per cent on term deposits and three and forty-two one-hundredths (3 42-100) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. Dividends not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from January 1st.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 143 Montgomery street, corner Bush. For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent per annum, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2nd, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal from January 1st, 1907.

INTEREST PAID FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

JNO U. CALKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., corner California and Montgomery streets. For the six months ending December 31, 1906, dividends have been declared on the deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. The same rate of interest will be paid by our branch offices, located at 1531 Devisadero street, 927 Valencia street and 1740 Fillmore street.

J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HOME MUTUAL DEPOSIT-LOAN CO., Saint Mungo Building, 1300 Golden Gate avenue. Dividend of five (5) per cent per annum declared for six months ending December 31, 1906.

GEO. M. MITCHELL, President.

E. B. CLARK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 161 Montgomery street, corner Sutter. Has declared a dividend for the term ending December 31, 1906, at the rate of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal.

d28-2t

EDWIN BONNELL, Cashier.

**O'CONNOR & CUSSEN**

Successors to

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UNION TAILORS AND UP TO DATE FURNISHERS ARE NOW LOCATED AT 132 VAN NESS AVE., WHERE WE HOPE TO SERVE ALL OF THE UNION MEN WITH THE BEST AND LATEST IN TAILORING AND FURNISHINGS AT THE MOST MODERATE PRICES.

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NEAR HAYES

Formerly

33-35 Fourth Street.

MILLER & BAUMGART

Have opened down town with a large assortment of **STRICTLY UNION** Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes

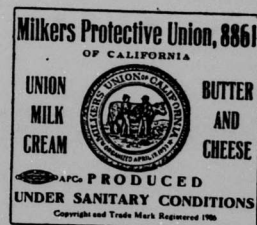
5-7 STOCKTON STREET, San Francisco

DEMAND UNION LABEL GOODS**UNION MEN and WOMEN**

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.

**SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO. Undertakers**

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

UNFAIR**The Globe Flour Mills**

located at San Francisco, Woodland, Colton and Los Angeles, are on the *Unfair List* of the State Federation of Labor. Union men's wives should not use unfair Globe Mills Flour.

The leading brands are: A 1, Silver Star, Carnation, Red Cross, Our Best, Cream of Wheat, Jewel, Globe, Magnolia, Staple, Our Blend, Rose, California XXX. All flours (of the firm) bear the name Globe Mills on the sack. Union men, beware of them!

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.
Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.
Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Supto Baths.
Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.
Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Bootblacks—1st and 4th Tuesdays, Broadway and Kearny.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 218 Guerrero.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.
Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.
Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church.
Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.
Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.
Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.
Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.
Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.
Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.
Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.
Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, near Five Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.
Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Post Office Clerks—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo-Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.
Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.
Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folsom near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.
Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.
Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.
Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.
Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sundays at 2 p. m.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.
Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.
Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.
Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.
Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Senior Partner—That new stenographer spells ridiculously. Junior Partner—Does she? Well, if she does, it's about the only word she can spell, as far as my observation goes.—*Somerville Journal*.

In the Wrong House—Minister's Wife—"Wake up! There are burglars in the house, John." Minister—"Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves."—*Christian Register*.

Not in His Line—Lawyer—"You should learn shorthand and typewriting, Billy." The Office Boy—"Aw g'wan! I never cared fer flowers an' candy!"—*Puck*.

Visitor—Good morning, madam, I came to tune your piano. Mrs. Hammer—Piano? I did not send for you. Visitor—No, ma'am; but the neighbors suggested that I had better call.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

"Come here, little boy," said the settlement worker in Darkest London, "have you no father and mother?" "Got a muvver," replied the urchin, "but Hi 'eyn't got no father, now." "Ah! Your father has gone to heaven?" "Hi don't think so; leastwise that eynt where muvver told 'im to go to."—*Exchange*.

Judge (to lawyer)—Mr. Sharp, are you defending this prisoner? Lawyer—I am, your Honor. Judge—And how much is he charged with stealing? Lawyer—Fifty dollars, your Honor. Judge—Well, we'll let him go; he'll be punished enough anyhow. Lawyer—What do you mean, your Honor? Judge—Why, by the time you get that fifty, and then he works out the other hundred you'll charge him, he'll be sorry enough he ever was dishonest.—*Toledo Blade*.

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

Wallenstein & Frost

Van Ness and Golden Gate Aves.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

We have UNION MADE
Suits, Overcoats, Pants
and Hats

The Union Label stands for Honest Labor and
OUR PRICES SELL

STRICTLY UNION

Enterprise Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



(Formerly of Arm-
strong & Levy.)
UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are
entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman
Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
 Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
 H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
 Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
 Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
 Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
 L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
 O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
 L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
 H. Cohen, 328 1/2 Divisadero St.
 Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
 Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
 McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
 T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
 H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
 M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (14) Benham, Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose Ave.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (89) Conoley, Ben D., 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (123) Fuson-Read Co., 205 Clay.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin, Thos. S., 1612 Guerrero.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (5) Lechner Printing Co., 1542 1/2 Fifteenth.
 (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.
 (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.

- (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 316 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

The street railway company of San Diego has reduced the hours of electrical workers employed by it from ten to nine hours a day.

The number of British paupers relieved in thirty-five selected urban districts on one day in October, 1906, correspond to a rate of 215 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

The jewel of consistency is nowhere more conspicuous by its absence than in the person of the man who carries a union card in the pocket of a non-labeled garment. Demand the label of the United Garment Workers, and be consistent.

To open the door to 400,000,000 Chinese would be to invite a war of racial extinction which the best thinkers on racial questions in the world believe would result in making eventually the American race a superior caste, and finally wiping them out, as have been the other races coming in conflict with the virile and ever-living Chinese.—*Boston Traveler*.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax in factories and workshops reported to the British Home Office during October was 56, consisting of 51 cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) and 5 of anthrax. In addition to the above, 16 cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) were reported during October among house painters and painters.

THE LEADER'S WIFE.

At a convention of an international union a short time ago a general officer who ran for re-election and was defeated, had this to say: "Tis true I did not want to be defeated, but since I am, I wish the successful candidate the very best of success, and personally will continue as I did before in my home local to do all I can to promote the best interests of the union and the trade, but I want to say that I feel there is some one that will be happy—yes, very happy—at my defeat—a dear little woman down in — (naming the town where he and his wife had a happy home). She, I assure you, made many sacrifices while I went about from place to place."

This statement expresses the sentiment of many presidents, secretaries, business agents and general officers of trade unions. There are many wives who would hail with delight the retirement or defeat for office of their husbands so as to see more of them and have them both bear the burdens and share the joys of home life. But somebody must do the work.—*Ex.*

In 1864 printers struck on the *Democrat* and *Republican* of St. Louis. That was in war times. General Rosecrans was in command at St. Louis. He detailed a number of soldiers who were printers to take the strikers' places. The union printers sent in a report of the condition of affairs to President Lincoln. The answer was as follows: "Order those soldiers back to duty in the ranks. The servants of the Federal Government shall not interfere with the legitimate demands of labor so long as I am President."

A press report says: The second general advance in wages in New England cotton mills within six months will be in operation by New Year's, according to the latest information. The advance now in progress in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island will be followed by practically all of the cotton factories in New Hampshire and Maine. Although the advance in Southern New England is from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent, the increase in the northern section will be but 5 per cent, as the mills controlled in Boston, with few exceptions, did not reduce wages with the rest of New England three years ago. The cotton mills of New England employ about 175,000 operatives.

Professor Whitney of the University of California, making his estimate of the amount of money the people of San Francisco have received from the fire insurance companies in payment of the April fire losses, places the amount at \$180,000,000.

THE IRISH TAILORS

NOW is a good time to order your suit. The holiday rush is over. Besides it will pay you to see us now.

Announcement!

We expect to be back in our old location, 7th and Market Streets, the Grant Building, about the 1st of February, 1907. In order to reduce our present large Fall and Winter stock, we will give a 10 per cent reduction on all suits. These patterns are of the latest, and suitable all the year round for business or dress purposes. Again we want to keep our large force of tailors busy during this month.



OUR NAME IS SUFFICIENT
GUARANTEE FOR ALL THAT IS
PERFECT IN TAILORING.

Kelleher & Browne, NOW AT 16 & 18 Octavia St., Near Market

STILL LYING ABOUT US.

New York, December 10.—A cable to the *Sun* from London says: Widespread discussion by the press and public has been caused by a San Francisco dispatch to the *Times*, in which the correspondent describes the situation as grave. He says the opponents of the Japanese, not content with excluding them from the public schools, are now trying to induce the railways to provide separate cars for them, similar to the "Jim Crow" cars, in which the negroes in the South are compelled to ride.

He further says public meetings have been held to denounce President Roosevelt's message and that prominent men are predicting an early outbreak of war with Japan.

Continuing, the correspondent says: "The Japanese situation is intimately connected with labor unionism. I asked a labor union leader what would happen if a thousand Japanese were set to work to clean away the debris. He replied: 'A thousand murders,' and yet San Francisco needs labor desperately. Returning here eight months after the earthquake and expecting to see considerable progress in rebuilding the city, I find that in one or two thoroughfares a great deal has been done, but most of the burned district remains the same. On the whole the situation is very discouraging, and though what has been done shows that the city will certainly be rebuilt in time, it looks as though that time is far distant.

"For this disappointment San Francisco has to thank the labor unions, which have broken all the promises they made after the fire. Even skilled workmen with union cards arriving from other States are refused permission to work."—*Press Dispatch*.

San Francisco has experienced, among her other misfortunes, a number of press prevaricators, but the foregoing is the limit. The writer of the "San Francisco dispatch to the *Times*" has no peer in the annals of mendacity, and no competitor in the art of libel—always excepting, of course, a certain distinguished statesman who lived about the year 1906. With the exception of the single sentence: "I find that in one or two thoroughfares a great deal has been done, but most of the burned district remains the same," the dispatch is a pure fabrication of falsehood and absurdity. Even in the sentence here singled out for honorable mention, the truth is only half told. Building operations are proceeding rapidly in every locality. As an evidence of this, it is definitely known that the building work already completed and under way amounts to about \$40,000,000. This in eight months after the fire! When one compares these figures with the figures of Baltimore after her recent fire (\$28,000,000 in two years), one gets a good idea of what is being done in San Francisco. The San Francisco correspondent of the *Times* says that "on the whole the situation is very discouraging." Why, bless the poor man's heart, if Lunnon had been visited as was San Francisco last April, the people of that town wouldn't yet be through writing to the *Times* about it.

We can inform the *Times* that San Francisco is all right. Everybody hereabouts is busy—too busy to write to the papers—and happy—too happy to bother very much about what the press of other countries says about them. As to the "labor union leader" who prophesied "a thousand murders," he is a figment of the correspondent's imagination. Same with the "skilled workmen with union cards arriving from other States," who are "refused permission to work."

Everything is all right in San Francisco and thereabout. At any rate, everything will be put all right, as soon as we get around to it. Call around about ten years from now, Mr. *Times* correspondent, and we will show you the wonder of the world in the newer and greater San Francisco. Call around any day right now, and we will show you something in the way of hustle, bustle and get-there that will make your eyes pop out and make you shake the fog out of your system, don't you know. San Francisco is all right, and don't you forget it!—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

Because their pay checks did not arrive on time, 400 men quit work at the car shops of the Northern Pacific in South Tacoma, Wash., on December 20.

NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

On or about January 10, '07
we will open a Branch Store at
781 MARKET ST. (MIDWAY BUILDING)
Between 3rd and 4th Sts.

Hansen & Elrick

MEN'S FURNISHERS and HATTERS

1105-07 Fillmore Street

Formerly Examiner Building

GET THE BEST--IT PAYS
Cary Safes Are Fireproof
RICHARDSON BROS.

General Agents—Stock on Hand
131 FIFTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

New Type

New Presses

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COMPANY

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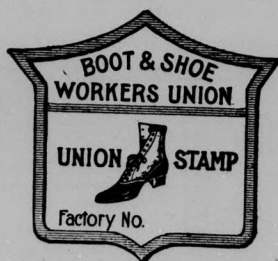
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Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42
Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00
Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17
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Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

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BOSTON, MASS.

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WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.

